

subsection (a), the Secretary may not rescind the designation of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Guard as a foreign terrorist organization.

(d) PROCESS FOR JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) COVERED JOINT RESOLUTION.—The term “covered joint resolution” means a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval.

(B) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—The term “joint resolution of approval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) which does not have a preamble;

(ii) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution approving the Secretary of State’s rescindment of the designation of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Guard as a foreign terrorist organization.”; and

(iii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the Secretary of State’s rescindment of the designation of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Guard as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), submitted to Congress on _____”, with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(C) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—The term “joint resolution of disapproval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) which does not have a preamble;

(ii) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution disapproving the Secretary of State’s rescindment of the designation of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Guard as a foreign terrorist organization.”; and

(iii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress disapproves Secretary of State’s rescindment of the designation of the Islamic Republic Revolutionary Guard as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), submitted to Congress on _____”, with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION.—During the 30- calendar day period described in subsection (a), a covered joint resolution may be introduced—

(A) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the designee of the majority leader) or the minority leader (or the designee of the minority leader); and

(B) in the House of Representatives, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the minority leader.

(3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a covered joint resolution has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the covered joint resolution.

(4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A covered joint resolution introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a covered joint resolution was referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Foreign Relations reports the covered joint resolution to the Senate or has

been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the covered joint resolution, and all points of order against the covered joint resolution (and against consideration of the covered joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(D) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of approval or the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of approval or the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply to a covered joint resolution received from the Senate (unless the House has already passed a joint resolution relating to the same proposed action):

(i) The covered joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate committees.

(ii) If a committee to which a covered joint resolution has been referred has not reported the covered joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(iii) Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a covered joint resolution has been referred reports the covered joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the covered joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the covered joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(iv) The covered joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the covered joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the covered joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the covered joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the covered joint resolution shall not be in order.

(B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(i) If, before the passage by the Senate of a covered joint resolution, the Senate receives an identical covered joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(I) That covered joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(II) With respect to that covered joint resolution—

(aa) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(bb) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

(ii) If, following passage of a covered joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical covered joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that covered joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(iii) If a covered joint resolution is received from the House of Representatives, and no companion covered joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the covered joint resolution of the House of Representatives.

(6) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a covered joint resolution under this section, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SA 4. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert “30 days after the President certifies to Congress that Iran has stopped providing financial, technical, and material support to terrorist organizations and other violent groups in Iraq and Syria” after “hereby repealed”.

SA 5. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert “30 days after the President certifies to Congress that Iran has released all United States citizens detained as of the date of the enactment of this Act and has committed to refrain from wrongfully and unjustly detaining United States citizens in the future before a repeal comes into effect” after “hereby repealed”.

SA 6. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION REGARDING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN BEFORE ENTERING AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN.

The President shall certify to Congress that Iran is respecting the internationally-recognized human rights of women before entering into any new agreement with the Government of Iran.

SA 7. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert “30 days after the Director of National Intelligence submits to Congress an unclassified certification that there are no longer any threats in or emanating out of Iraq to United States persons and personnel by Iranian-backed militias and proxies” after “hereby repealed”.

SA 8. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. REMEDIES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DISCHARGED OR SUBJECT TO ADVERSE ACTION UNDER THE COVID-19 VACCINE MANDATE.

(a) **LIMITATION ON IMPOSITION OF NEW MANDATE.**—The Secretary of Defense may not issue any COVID-19 vaccine mandate as a replacement for the mandate rescinded under section 525 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 absent a further act of Congress expressly authorizing a replacement mandate.

(b) **REMEDIES.**—Section 736 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81; 10 U.S.C. 1161 note prec.) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**TO OBEY LAWFUL ORDER TO RECEIVE**” and inserting “**TO RECEIVE**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “a lawful order” and inserting “an order”; and

(B) by striking “shall be” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “shall be an honorable discharge.”;

(3) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (e); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

“(b) **PROHIBITION ON ADVERSE ACTION.**—The Secretary of Defense may not take any adverse action against a covered member based solely on the refusal of such member to receive a vaccine for COVID-19.

“(c) **REMEDIES AVAILABLE FOR A COVERED MEMBER DISCHARGED OR SUBJECT TO ADVERSE ACTION BASED ON COVID-19 STATUS.**—At the election of a covered member discharged or subject to adverse action based on the member’s COVID-19 vaccination status, and upon application through a process established by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary shall—

“(1) adjust to ‘honorable discharge’ the status of the member if—

“(A) the member was separated from the Armed Forces based solely on the failure of the member to obey an order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19; and

“(B) the discharge status of the member would have been an ‘honorable discharge’ but for the refusal to obtain such vaccine;”

“(2) reinstate the member to service at the highest grade held by the member immediately prior to the involuntary separation, allowing, however, for any reduction in rank that was not related to the member’s COVID-19 vaccination status, with an effective date of reinstatement as of the date of involuntary separation;

“(3) for any member who was subject to any adverse action other than involuntary separation based solely on the member’s COVID-19 vaccination status—

“(A) restore the member to the highest grade held prior to such adverse action, al-

lowing, however, for any reduction in rank that was not related to the member’s COVID-19 vaccination status, with an effective date of reinstatement as of the date of involuntary separation; and

“(B) compensate such member for any pay and benefits lost as a result of such adverse action;

“(4) expunge from the service record of the member any adverse action, to include non-punitive adverse action and involuntary separation, as well as any reference to any such adverse action, based solely on COVID-19 vaccination status; and

“(5) include the time of involuntary separation of the member reinstated under paragraph (2) in the computation of the retired or retiree pay of the member.

“(d) **RETENTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNVACCINATED MEMBERS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall—

“(1) make every effort to retain covered members who are not vaccinated against COVID-19 and provide such members with professional development, promotion and leadership opportunities, and consideration equal to that of their peers;

“(2) only consider the COVID-19 vaccination status of a covered member in making deployment, assignment, and other operational decisions where—

“(A) the law or regulations of a foreign country require covered members to be vaccinated against COVID-19 in order to enter that country; and

“(B) the covered member’s presence in that foreign country is necessary in order to perform their assigned role; and

“(3) for purposes of deployments, assignments, and operations described in paragraph (2), create a process to provide COVID-19 vaccination exemptions to covered members with—

“(A) a natural immunity to COVID-19;

“(B) an underlying health condition that would make COVID-19 vaccination a greater risk to that individual than the general population; or

“(C) sincerely held religious beliefs in conflict with receiving the COVID-19 vaccination.

“(e) **APPLICABILITY OF REMEDIES CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION.**—The prohibitions and remedies described in this section shall apply to covered members regardless of whether or not they sought an accommodation to any Department of Defense COVID-19 vaccination policy on any grounds.”.

SA 9. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 3, strike “The Authorization” and insert the following:

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Article II of the United States Constitution empowers the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to direct the use of military force to protect the Nation from an attack or threat of imminent attack.

(2) This authority empowers the President to use force against forces of Iran, a state responsible for conducting and directing attacks against United States forces in the Middle East and to take actions for the purpose of ending Iran’s escalation of attacks on, and threats to, United States interests.

(3) The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is not independently required to authorize the activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) **REPEAL.**—The Authorization

SA 10. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING LARGE POWER TRANSFORMERS.

The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct an assessment of existing large power transformers in the United States, identify Government resources that could be leveraged to enhance the domestic manufacturing of large power transformers, and identify any authorities needed to provide such assistance.

SA 11. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 3. ANY WORLD HEALTH AGENCY CONVENTION OR AGREEMENT OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT RESULTING FROM THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATING BODY’S FINAL REPORT DEEMED TO BE A TREATY SUBJECT TO ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “No WHO Pandemic Preparedness Treaty Without Senate Approval Act”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On December 1, 2021, at the second special session of the World Health Assembly (referred to in this section as the “WHA”) decided—

(A) to establish an intergovernmental negotiating body (referred to in this section as the “INB”) to draft and negotiate a WHO convention (referred to in this section as the “Convention”), agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response, with a view to adoption under article 19 or any other provision of the WHO Constitution; and

(B) that the INB shall submit a progress report to the Seventy-sixth WHA and a working draft of the convention for consideration by the Seventy-seventh WHA, which is scheduled to take place beginning on March 18, 2024.

(2) On February 24, March 14 and 15, and June 6 through 8 and 15 through 17, 2022, the INB held its inaugural meeting at which the Director-General proposed the following 5 themes to guide the INB’s work in drafting the Convention:

(A) Building national, regional, and global capacities based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

(B) Establishing global access and benefit sharing for all pathogens, and determining a global policy for the equitable production and distribution of countermeasures.

(C) Establishing robust systems and tools for pandemic preparedness and response.

(D) Establishing a long-term plan for sustainable financing to ensure support for global health threat management and response systems.

(E) Empowering WHO to fulfill its mandate as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, including for pandemic preparedness and response.

(3) On July 18 through 22, 2022, the INB held its second meeting at which it agreed that the Convention would be adopted under